## WESTON WEEKLY LEADER.

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WESTON, UMATILLA COUNTY, OREGON, FEBRUARY 4, 1890.

Waston Weekly Leader M. A. BARRO Editor and Man ager. MAN TO BARRA LABORA MOUNING

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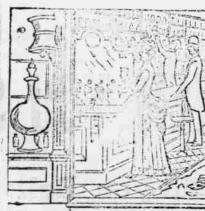
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A SUMMER'S OUTING IN THE COUR D'ALENES.

The Adventures of Two Prespectors and Three Jackasses in North-eastern Washington and British Columbia in Search of Gold and Health.

From a Diary kept by George Eldenour, and Edited by an old Correspondent of the Leader.

(Centinued from last week.)

From "Thousand aere lake" we escended the long hill to the Methew river. We found a rushing, rearing stream, from forty to sixty yards wide. a narrow valley covered by a splondid growth of balm, alder, and birch timber and hemmed in on each side by lefty, rugged mountains. Wherever the river bestom is not brush-grown, the grass reached almost over the backs of our little burres. This grass is of the finest quality, resembling in appearance, Kentucky blue-grass, and would yield hay in abundance if mown for that purpose. It does not require the experience of a residence in that locality however, to assure one that the winters are long, and that the snow falls to a great depth, as evidence of this fact is apparent all around us; but for summer range, these Methew meuntains cannot be surpassed by any region in the world,

We begin to experience that fever of expectancy that comes over the prespector when he finds himself in a lecality containing evidences of the existence of precious metals. Our practiced eyes had already begun to observe these indications in the formation of the country in which we had arrived, and in the float quartz that formed a pertien of the Methow's public bettem. These mountain torrents from miles and miles all gold was found in quartz, and hailed me to do my duty. its presence, though barren, as an indieation that we were in a gold country.

in the opposite direction to the one he of Eden. had taken. Observing a fish trap anwash never knew of his less.

followed it until we arrived at a curiously formed little valley, out of which be called a valley. It looked for all meadow around us.

traverse the valley of the Methew.

We have not yet arrived at the set we have been assured that we are to fear that such plans for the eradica- bunters.

difficult trail over which we had just cannot scale. So mote it be; amon,

I will not soon ferget one of the our mountain jaunts, and decending in- ing it, I am unable to say. to the valley of the Methow at a point farup the stream, we came to a settler's cabin that stood near the trail. A small "truck patch," or garden, lay back of the rudely constructed log house and although the first of July, the growth of the vegetables was not farther advanced than in April in the Umatilla country. His small field of wheat and outs, were just peoping out of the ground, but both the cree of grain and vegetables looked rank and thrifty, and the preprietor informed us that he was certain to harvest an abundant erop. He told us surprising stories regarding the extreme fertility of the soil of the valley, but deprecated the long and dreary winters that they were obliged to endure.

As seen as we dreve up to the house a young and pretty woman, with two small children hanging to her skirts, tame to the door, and stood listening with long pent-up feminine curiesity, to the conversation between her husband and ourselves. The little ones peoped frem behind her like scared rabbits, and in my heart I pitied them and their peer, cast away mether. I thought of the lengings that must fill her heart, for the sight of friends, the church geings, sabbath schools, and other concomitants of civilization that make life endurable, and then and there, reselved to warn my unmarried lady friends of the danger that lies in marparticles of the broken ledges had of rying a man with a "going west" disceurse bean carried by the ferce of the position. Such advice may injure may up the river, and perhaps were not the pessibility that some poor female gold bearing, could we trace them to friend may, through lack of warning their starting place, but we knew that advice, be inveigled into some such

But such isolation has its advantages as well as deprivations. My excellent partner although a This locality at least, is healthy and first rate hunter, cared but little fer the soil is fertile. Game is abundant, that class of sport except as a means to the pretty stream that meanders supply our larder, but he was passions through it, abounds with fish, and the ately foal of fishing, and during our scenery upon oll sides is the grandest our former camp, and ofter we had long journey through this angler's, as of God's great handiwork. Here a man broken our fast on a slight meal conwell as kunter's paradice, nover may live a life of purity, untempted by sisting of some twenty or more fried for the day, and having several hours at by the serpent that is poisening innum- found from the abundant "sign" that his disposal, he prepared his rod and erable millions, can enter this sylvan we had at last arrived in the game line, and was seen fishing in the rear- abode, and with due precaution, the country we had heard so much about. dinner smoke, I strelled down the river prevent his advent in their Garden when a band of black-tail deer jumped

er ust an Indian knew how to set a community upon some ideal plan, that through its bedy. Curious as it may trap for salman. The Indian knew would demonstrate the possibility of seem, the animal ran a distance of commit the deed-whether I should zation. Here, with the barrier when dressed, one hundred pounds. make public the act I committed en that nature has thrown around While returning to camp for old Jumthat occasion, or keep it to myself. this valley, the drankard might find be to carry my meat in, I saw twenty elimbing the side of the mountain, we he has only the forces of benificent nature to centend with.

There are thousands such among the penred a beautiful cascade down the striving mans of humanity. Men who steep mountain side. The spot where are all their lifetime subject to the we cameed for the night could hardly thralling bondage of poverty, through weaknesses superinduced by the ne the world like a gigantic pet, the place | blest traits of character incident to huwhere we had entered it, appearing as man nature. How eften do we give a great fracture in its side. We named utterance do this thought when we it, at Bill's anggestien, "The Devil's remark of our friends that "he is too stew pot." The bottem and surround- generous for his ewn good. He has not ing sides were deveid at timber, and the faculty for meney-making, his the red-top grass waved like a splendid charitable disposition precludes it." Or, "he lacks cusning"-a most despic-Descending a leng hill, we once more able trait of character "and cannot had it been necessary. They bounded amass wealth," etc.

But like these who oppose my opin-

cass through such a locality, we wen- tien of evil from the world, are futile, der that it is possible. How any sane, and no barrier mised by nature, will prespects reasonable person can thus isolate him- protect poor weak mertality from the self from the rest of humanity, and live the wess produced by it. Well, well! her. The weather was delightful and contentedly so, is strange indeed to us. perhaps in the beyond, when we have at was our custom, we traveled by And yet there are more than a hun passed from among this struggling, easy stages, camping wherever we found dred excellent people, both same and mercenary, heartless mass of humanity, reasonable, who inhabit this beautiful | made so by a cruel system, there will valley, many of them consisting of be a barricade raised about us, higher now. wemen and children, who have no in- and more impenetrable than the rockgress or ogress from its mountain-lock- ribbed mountains that surround the ed recesses, except by the narrow and Methew valley, which vice and serrow

We had been informed that we were in the vicinity of a small trading estab-Methow homes we passed some weeks lishment, but from some cause we failed subsequent to the time of which I am to find it. Whether we had not yet now writing. We had been en one of reached it, er passed it without observ-

Centinuing our way up the valley on the west side of the Methew, we arrived at the mouth of a large stream, called by the settlers, Twist river. It flews into the Methow from a northwesterly direction, and was at a stage that made it impossible for us to fold and we were therefore obliged to turn our course and follow this stream until we found a place sufficiently shal lew to ford our azimals. If we had had a difficult trail to

ravel up the Methow, the one we new encountered was thrice difficult. All day we followed a narrow deer trail along the banks of the river, through a dense, brushy undergrowth, and ever stony points that made us tremble lest eur animals should lese their footing, and be precipitated into the feaming iver bellow. Our fears in this respect came very nearly being real'zed in one instance. Poor Moche who was more heedless than his companions, stumbled and fell down a steep bank and rolled end over end to the bettem. Fertunately for him and ourselves, his fall was checked before reaching the river, and our anxiety was changed to hearty laughter, when we saw him regain his feet and place in the train, with only a few slight scratches from his unfortun-

Observing a point in the river that ppeared shallow enough to allow us to evening in futile attempts to fell a log rem bank to bank in order that we might carry over our outfit, as we our animals. The next morning we although all quartz does not bear gold, prison as the Methow valley, nerves succeeded in accomplishing this feat, we swam the animals; but in doing so. came near losing my horse, Billy, who stumbled and fell while in the middle could clear up the mystery. of the rapid stream. Satisfied with our effort, we encamp

ed upon the bank of the river opposite missed an apportunity to cast a line in the vices that surround him in the treut, with side dishes of beiled peta- gaged. According to the census of 1880, the brooks and rivers that we passed, crowded communities of the world, tees etc., I took my gun and climbing As seen as we had arranged our camp There is but one narrow passage where- the mountain for a short distance, ing Methow. After finishing my after- denizons of this beautiful retreat may I had not gone a half mile from camp from a small clump of fir trees a few I am somewhat imbued with social. rods from where I steed, and bounding chered near the bank of the stream I istic ideas, and frequently found my- acress a little canyon, stopped and procured a pole and preceded to make self centemplating this as a most far gazed back at me. Selecting the and only 3,836,00 were engaged in seme investigations-just to see whether vored spot for the establishment of a plumpest of the let, I sent a ball manufactures, mechanics and mining, the trick right well, for I found that humanity existing without murder, fifty yards before it fell, although the trup contained three fine salmen. rapine, and a million other forms of pierced through the heart by a forty- are chiefly massed in our cities, and are Now, I deliberated for some time-a cruelty being considered necessary and five calibre Winchester ball. It was a much longer time than it took me to unaveidable concomitants of civili- fine fat buck, and would have weighed great deal in behalf of their own inter-Saffice it to say that when I returned safety from the cruel fiend that spreads or more deer, and could have leaded to camp in the evening, I had fish and innumerable snares for his weak soul, the train had I desired, but one deer las county Oregon, near Oak Greve Bill had none; and I presume that Six wherever also he might straw. Here was sufficient for our necessities, and station. The Plaindealer says "it pre-Bill had none; and I presume that Si- wherever else he might stray. Here was sufficient for our necessities, and he who had found himself incapable of to have slain more would have been The following morning we preceded battling with the greedy millions for a murder. The experience of that day up the river a few miles, and the trail subsistence, might find a haven, where was repeated bundreds of times during the summer. Had there been necessity fer it, I feel sure that I could have killed moje than a thousand deer in these mountains during our trip. As it was, we killed only sufficient to supply as in feed, which, by the way, owing to eur inordinate appetites, was quite a number. During this season deer are extremely fat, and owing to the fact that they are seldom hunted, they fall an easy prey to the hunts-

I presume there was not an hour during the several days that we were traveling along the banks of the Twist river that I could not have shet a dear away upen every side, and would frequently step while still in guashet, and tled portion of this valley, and although ions upon these subjects, I sometimes cade. Verily this is a paradise of

ceneluded to push on our way into the lefty range near the asserce of the Meta convenient spot; or more generally, whenever the pange of hunger visited us which occurred at short intervals

along, both the Mothew and Twist rive ers, and were almost invariably rewarded by a "color," but thus far we had net found sufficient indications to justify us in investigating further.

We had now reached a point about sixty or seventy miles from the mouth of the Twist. We made our last camp on this river, concluding to remain until we made arrangements for what we knew would be a long and tellseme march, and began the preparations by killing a fat door, and jorking the fleshy pertions of the darence lest the high al-titude through which we would be obliged to travel, would lead us out for the range of game.

The process of jerking meat is simple and generally known; but for fear some tenderfeet may read this and not understand the medus operandi, I will explain that the flesh is cut into this strips, and after being lightly salted, is strung upon small sticks and suspended over a houp of couls. By this means it is partly cooked and theroughly dried, preserving is for any length of time desired. If there is any food more palatable to a hungry prespector than jerked venisen, I have it yet to find.

The evening before our departure from this camp, Bill concluded to make a survey of oar probable route, and left camp for that purpose. Returning after a few hours, he informed me that he had made a strange and startling discovery a short distance up the river. He had been pushing his way through the thick underbrush, and coming out in an epen spet near the river bank, he saw evidences to convince him that white men had been there before him. Some trees had been Yelled in the greve, and going nearer, he discovered the foundation of a house, several logs having been laid up. We returned together to more fully investigate this mysterious find. Besides the disceveries made by my partner, we found a platform for whipsawing lumber, a leg lying upon it with a plank portly sawed, weeden handspikes standing about as if they had just been abandened, and near the eress, we struck camp and spent the eabin was a rude table set for six men, a kettle suspended ever where a fire had been kindled, and other evidences been at this spot some five or six years feared the risk of leaving it packed on previous, making preparations for minproject, probably frightened away by and after conveying our goods across, even now, lay scattered in the near vicinity of their former camp. No doubt old Meses er seme of his braves

(To be continued.)

In discussion of the labor question there appears to be a good deal of misconception as to the relative importance of the various pursuits and occupations in which the American people are enwe had then a total population of 50.4 155.783. Of this number only 17,392,-000 people of both sexes and all ages were engaged in gainful eccupations in every kind of trade, business, profession or pursuit. Of this grand total people generally talk as if the manufacturing and mechanical industries employed the largest number of hands. This however was not so. Agriculture employed 7,-670,000 people 4,070,000 were employed in professional and personal services, and the remaining 1,810,000 were employed in trade and transportation. The fact that people employed in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits combined in trade unions, and agitate a ests leads to prevalent mistake that they form the largest division in the grand army of labor.

A cave has been discovered in Dougsents evidence of having been used as a place of worship by an extinct race."

